In 1763 Adanson (Fam. Pl. 2: 112) divided the genus into *Virea* and *Leontodon*. He retained the name *Leontodon* for *Dens Leonis* of Tournefort (Table p. 569), and established the genus *Virea* for *Taraxaconoides* Vaill. (Table p. 618), citing as a species "Dens leon foliis hirsut. hieracium, C. B. Prod. 63." i. e., Leontodon hispidum L. As far as I have found he was the first author to divide the genus, and he divided it entirely correctly.

In 1772 Scopoli (Fl. Carn. (Ed. 2) 2: 99, 111) divided the genus in a different way. For the common dandelion he constituted the genus *Hedypnois*, and he retained the name *Leontodon* for the species forming the group referred to by Linnaeus as *Taraxaconoides*. Out of this failure of Scopoli to pay attention to the previous work of Adanson has arisen I believe the nomenclatural troubles in the group.

The carefully worked out provisions of the American Code of Nomenclature require the use of the generic name *Leontodon* for the common dandelion and its allies. These provisions are very clear and specific.

The much less carefully worked out provisions of the International Code are in the present case equally definite. That code provides "When a genus is divided if the genus contains a section or some other division which, judging by its name or its species, is the type or origin of the group, the name is reserved for that part of it." Under this provision it is self-evident that the Linnaean generic name *Leontodon* must be reserved for the group referred to by him as *Dens leonis* and not for the group *Taraxaconoides*. If one uses the method of residues the same result is again reached.

The use of the name *Leontodon* for a group of plants to which the common dandelion is not referred is directly contrary to the provisions both of the American Code and the International Code. It should be abandoned.

MAPLEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

CLADONIA MATEOCYATHA, A NEW SPECIES, AND SOME VARIATIONS IN C. BEAUMONTII.

C. A. ROBBINS.

THE Cladonia collector, particularly if his activities take him into eastern Massachusetts, is sure to meet with a plant which, in well developed states, might suggest to him a relationship to *Cladonia*

degenerans (Floerk.) Spreng. Some collectors have indeed referred examples of it to that species. It is, however, not without difficulty thus referred and a series of plants taken from widely separated regions shows that the plants possess constant characters which are lacking in *C. degenerans* and in other species of Cladonia. Because of this and also because of its wide distribution,—Sandstede states that it has been received in Europe from several stations in North America,—it seems desirable to recognize it as a distinct species.

Cladonia **mateocyatha** sp. nov., primary squamules persistent or disappearing, medium size to large, broadly oblong, entire or subrotundly lobate, margins entire or sparingly subdentate, esorediate, KOH–; podetia with cups, 5–35 mm. long, 4–8 mm. in diameter, stout, erect or suberect, corticate, simple to several-ranked; proliferations usually from the margins of the cups or occasionally from the centers, short, irregularly turgescent, subtruncate, cups closed, irregular or abortive, or even wholly obliterated by the proliferations; cortex continuous or areolate, smooth to rugose, esorediate, esquamulose or sparingly squamulose toward the base, grayish-green in shade or becoming olivaceous to dark-brown in sunny situations, KOH–; apothecia reddish-brown to brownish black.

In small clusters and large spreading colonies, on sandy loam; in old, neglected fields, open upland woods, sandy banks, etc.

This species should be distinguished from *C. degenerans* (Floerk.) Spreng. which, in some forms, has abortive cups, but is more slender, the cortex is more dispersed with the decorticate areas more arachnoid. *C. gracilis* (L.) Willd. f. *dilacerata* Floerk. has oblique cups but they are rarely wholly obliterated and the proliferations are marginal, the podetia longer and more slender.

C. mateocyatha Robbins, f. **squamulata** f. nov., similar to the typical form of the species but with the podetia and margins of the cups squamulose.

C. Santensis Tuck. b. *Beaumontii* Tuck. was described as having the "podetia elongated; cylindrical; very slender, dichotomously much-branched, and intricate; the summits cristate-ramulose."[1] Vainio[2] raised the form to specific rank, adding little to his description[3] which is a literal translation of the original, beyond the statement that it is near *C. Gorgonina* but its primary thallus is more per-

[1] Tuckerman, E. A synopsis of the North American lichens, **1**: 245. 1882.

[2] Vainio, E. Monographia Cladoniarum universalis. Acta Soc. pro Fauna et Fl. Fennica **10**: 455. 1894.

[3] Ibid. **4**: 411. 1887.

sistent, its podetia shorter and becoming intensely yellow with KOH. Neither author mentions any tendency in the plant to vary and it is to be noted that, so far as the descriptions indicate, both consider it strictly esquamulose. Nevertheless it often occurs in a more or less densely squamulose condition[1] and as this condition is taken to constitute a formal character in this genus, the variation should be recorded in order to bring the species into agreement with current practice. A pale-fruited state, not before described but similar to recorded states of *C. cristatella*, *C. pyxidata* and other species should also be noticed.

C. Beaumontii (Tuck.) Vainio f. **elegans** f. nov., podetia squamulose throughout; otherwise similar to the typical form of the species.

f. **pallida** f. nov., apothecia pallid or pale flesh color.

The squamulose state is well exhibited and common in the wooded country about Buzzards Bay. Material from Florida in the writer's herbarium approaches it. The pale-fruited state is rare.

Onset, Massachusetts.

Late-blooming Violets in Connecticut.—On October 25, 1924, I found several plants of *Viola scabriuscula* in bloom in Suffield. In size and appearance these plants resembled those of the species as they are found in the spring, when the first few flowers open. A few buds were seen, but no capsules were formed from these unseasonable flowers.

These plants were growing in a swamp from which the timber had been cut, probably in the winter of 1922–3. The ground was screened and protected by small growth and trimmings from the felled trees, while a wooded slope on the west sheltered the spot from the prevailing cold winds.

On Nov. 2, and again on Nov. 15, I gathered, on a sandy knoll with a western exposure, several blossoms of *Viola pedata*.—Jesse F. Smith, Suffield School, Suffield, Connecticut.

[1] Robbins, C. A. Cladonia Beaumontii in Massachusetts. Rhodora 25: 46–47. 1923.